



THE INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Forida Parvin¹ⁱ,

Shariful Islam²

¹Department of English,
Rajshahi Government Mahila College,
Rajshahi, Bangladesh

²Department of Textile Engineering,
Faculty of Science and Engineering,
City University,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract:

The aim of this study is to discuss the influence of William Shakespeare in Modern English Language and Literature. The findings of this paper are beneficial to the personnel involved in English language studies who are in charge of exploring the authentic knowledge of Shakespeare and to convey them towards modern society. The students of English, English learner, English researcher, English language researcher, English native or non-native speakers have profound attraction towards William Shakespeare. This is because Shakespeare is one of the best influential novelists and playwrights in the English language. Before Shakespearean time, the language of English was accurately not consistent. His writings significantly contributed to the standardization of English grammar, language, spelling, vocabulary and literature. Shakespeare included approximately 1700 unique words into the language many of them are still used in modern time. Shakespeare has deep influence on poetry and literature that has been lasted over centuries. He perfectly used blank verses those previously no one used, and it has become a standard in poetry. Due to having profound influence of Shakespearean language on the way we speak nowadays, studying the writings of Shakespeare is an essential part of cultural education and academic learning. It is not only a wonder but also a mystery that still now we use Shakespearean languages, patterns, melodies and schemes in modern writings. The influence of William Shakespeare has spread over in modern movies, dramas, Eastern and Western philosophies, English language and also in literature. Writings of Shakespeare have also influenced many world-famous novelists, playwrights and poets over the years. Shakespeare is the one of the most cited authors in the history of the English literature. Many of his quotes are used

ⁱ Correspondence: email foridaparvindola@gmail.com, sharifultextiles@gmail.com

into everyday life in English and other languages. William Shakespeare is extensively considered as the greatest writers of all times in the history of language and literature among the world prominent playwright.

Keywords: language, literature, pronunciation, sonnet, philosophy, drama, psychology, standardization, modernization, stage, society, culture

1. Introduction

The paper under discussion was undertaken in the field of English language, pronunciation, literature and practice. There is a great importance of this paper in modern time since the influence of William Shakespeare has been discussed in this study. Modern English has been tremendously developed with the Shakespearean ideas, thoughts, concepts and philosophies [1].

Different scholars worked related to this study at different times where literature review exposed different outcomes. Some of which were similar, and some were little bit dissimilar. However, every researcher was agreed to the immense contribution of William Shakespeare in modern English language and literature [2].

The greatest playwright of English literature, William Shakespeare, was born in 26 April 1564. He was an English poet, dramatist, and artist extensively considered as the greatest author in the English language and the world's greatest playwright [3].

He is called the national poet of England and he is also called the "Bard of Avon". This greatest playwright has written 39 of plays, 154 of sonnets, 2 long narrative poems and a few other verses, some of tentative authorship. His dramas have been interpreted into each foremost language [4].

Shakespeare was born in Stratford upon Avon. He was married at the age of 18 with Anne Hathaway. He had three children with her named Susanna, twins Hamnet and Judith. In the year amid 1585 and 1592, he started a fruitful profession in London as a performer and author. At the age of 49 he seems to have retired to Stratford from job, where he died after 3 years [5].

Shakespeare completed most of his works amid 1589 and 1613. His initial dramas were mainly comedies and histories and are considered as the best work created in these categories. Up to around 1608, he created generally tragedies, amongst them are *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth* etc all considered to be amongst the best works in the English language [6].

All over the 20th and 21st centuries, the writings of Shakespeare have been frequently adapted and revived by new arrangements in scholarship and performance. His dramas are widespread and are studied, performed, and reinterpreted through different ethnic and political frameworks everywhere the world [7].

Modern English is classified in 2 major subclasses like Modern English and Late Modern English. Early Modern English was established in the Renaissance, it carried new vocabularies as a result of the creation of new sphere [8]. The creation of the printing press did it simple for persons to study how to read since books were printed and

consequently amplified the prospects. Printing also did it easy to publish books with standard vocabularies, phrases, idioms and grammars. The 1st dictionary was published in 1604 [9]. The change amid the early one and itself is that additional words were developed because of the continuous alteration in the domains we live in. The 1st flow of original vocabularies arose while the Industrial Revolution, as fresh expertise was being improved [10].

English was spread everywhere the because of the decree of the British Empire, nevertheless, every cluster added their own touch into afresh adopted language. This is why we are antagonized with a lot of dissimilar vernaculars in the English language today [11]. We can distinguish among American English, British English, and Australian English. For instance, in British English one speaks "*pepper*", the Americans speak it as "*bell pepper*" and the Australians speak to it as "*capsicum*" [12].

Furthermore, though it is not indorsed in the constituents, many countries use English as their inner lingua franca due to how fast the language is increasing. An upcoming projection would be that English might go into a universal language if it will retain on familiarizing in the way it currently is [13].

William Shakespeare was a man of genius. He was not a genius rendering to the modern sense of the word that states that a genius is an extremely brainy being or one with excellent ability in a specific part of action. He was a genius in the logic that he had the astonishing talent to bring words into life [14].

The profession of William Shakespeare in central London was not started on the stage but slightly next to the stage. He started by writing for proficient platforms reasonably than performing [15]. In the year of 1594, he started a dramatic ensemble called the Chamberlain's Men. In the year of 1597, they met a catastrophe that commanded to the Chamberlain's Men not having an everlasting dwelling to achieve at to any further extent [16]. In the same year, William Shakespeare procured new residence, one of Stratford's outstanding buildings, for himself and another is for his family [17].

William Shakespeare was retired in the year of 1613 and backed to his native village Stratford.

About the time of his retirement, a huge fire arose at the Globe Theatre which made it burning down totally. The fire burnt while the presentation of a drama was about Henry VIII and it was produced by a canon that was applied for making effects on platform particularly while acting out an event. He wrote his wish about a month earlier he passed away [18].

William Shakespeare was died on the 23rd of April 1616. Nobody is sure regarding the reason of his death but there are gossips on diseases that might have bothered him. Several stories tell that he had an illness when others tell he suffered from typhoid and syphilis. Nevertheless, there is not actually a source that has a record of the precise illness [19].

He was graved 2 days later at the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford. As a technique of idolization his inheritance, his neighboring friends saw all his writings and printed it a few ages afterward his departure [20].

The people of United Kingdom have celebrated the four hundred and fiftieth birthday of William Shakespeare. People from the different parts of the world have celebrated this occasion for good reason. Shakespeare is the greatest writer of all time since his works are still being read and appreciated over four centuries after his departure [21].

When Shakespeare started writing one after another of his plays, the English language was continuously changing and achieving new vocabularies and phrases. In this rhyme of change, Shakespeare got an enduring recognition on the English language through his usage of new concept, words and phrases in his plays [22]. In order for his atmospheres to entirely narrate their emotions, Shakespeare required to generate fresh method of telling stories. Occasionally, he would do this by deriving from other languages [23].

Shakespeare also invented his own methods of familiarizing the English language as it remained at the time, to tell things the style *he* required them to be told. Nouns were changed into verbs, verbs were altered into adjectives, prefixes and suffixes were used to alter the sense of a specific word. Not content with simply adjusting the language, if Shakespeare got no obtainable way of telling what he needed to tell, he would abruptly create a noble word [24].

Besides, presenting new and noble vocabularies towards English language, Shakespeare also added new phrases those had never been applied previously. Many of them are available in modern time. The common and reliable method to experience a Shakespearean drama is at the Globe Theatre in London, an up-to-date renovation of one of Shakespearean creative theatres [25].

Shakespeare's dual lifetime, as both English and a worldwide artiste (rhymester and dramatist), initiates with the First Folio of 1623. His workmate Ben Jonson, indicating "the Reader", primarily tells that "*gentle Shakespeare*" is the "*soul of the age*", assigning him decisively in a municipal setting, as "*the wonder of our stage*". Latterly, Jonson reverses himself, announcing that his opposing "*was not of an age, but for all time*" [26].

Energetic dichotomy runs throughout Shakespeare's life and work, made him a hermaphrodite and eternal shape-shifter who is incredible to pin down. He's "*a man of fire-new words*" ("*equivocal*", "*prodigious*" and "*antipathy*", for example, get their first credentials from him), with a terminology of 30,000 vocabularies [27]. But he is the dominant of the humblest structure, as like Henry's devastating rebuke to Falstaff or Leontes touching Hermione's statue in *The Winter's Tale*, three words that any child could recognize [28].

For the immense contributions of Shakespeare each generation will carry on to be in his debt. Shakespeare's schemes those are intensely polyvalent, endure to stimulate constant versions and spin-offs. His remarkable phrase-making persists on the mouths of lots who do not recognize they are citing Shakespeare: "*a fool's paradise*"; "*the game is up*"; "*dead as a doornail*"; "*more in sorrow than in anger*"; "*cruel, only to be kind*"; and lots more [29].

Vocabularies and phrases from his productions have become sowed into the headings of uncountable novels and films. In addition to giving the English language a

kick-start, Shakespeare can also raise characters deceptively out of nowhere, giving “*to airy nothing a local habitation and a name*”. He has occupied our thoughts like no other author through Hamlet, Juliet’s Nurse, Macbeth, Mistress Quickly, Lear, Othello, Shylock, Portia, Prospero and Romeo and so on [30].

William Shakespeare remains an idol to English native speaker throughout the world. Such determinations come unsurprisingly. From the very beginning, he was always pitching his plays on the largest stage conceivable [31]. Shakespearean dramas appear to say us that here is a famous author who is favorably immersed in philosophies and the English countryside as much as dealings of municipal. There is somewhat attractively English, even improvised, regarding his titles like *As You Like It*, *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Well That Ends Well* etc. [32].

In accordance with the Oxford dictionary, a conspiracy concept is a scheme that particular part of powerful union is liable for a context. Some group theories suggest that Shakespeare may not have written his works by his own self. The disagreement for these allegations is that there is so slight realistic established info found on him. Consequently, one cannot be guaranteed if he had a dissenting novelist works for him [33].

Christopher Marlowe was one of the biggest Shakespearean opposing in the term of writing. The clarification that supports this theory is that both writers had the same technique of writing style and typically used the similar type of verses and phrases. Also, the term is that the statistics kept regarding how Marlowe died is substantially shaded, so maximum people habitually accomplish that his departure was dramatic so as to avoid the reality from being exposed [34].

The type of thoughts Shakespeare created about are so innovative, as is the language he used. Many scholars are put off by this, and so will not acquire as much as they might with other poet who is handier. This is not to tell that teachers shouldn't think that they may apply Shakespeare when it is suitable, but we must receive that there are various levels of aptitude in the classroom and dissimilar capacities require various materials to enhance their potential [35].

William Shakespeare was a great genius. He was not only a genius regarding to the modern sense of the term that a genius is an extraordinarily intellectual person or one with brilliant ability in a specific extent of doings. He was a great genius in the logic that he had the astonishing capacity to bring feelings in real life. At the end of the day, no one actually knows if these philosophies are really accurate. They are just conjectures done by several specialists based on their discrete clarifications of William Shakespeare’s writings [36].

Shakespeare is not only an idol of Englishness but also, he is a vital feature of the American dream, where the reflection of his famous dramas gets stuck to a society perpetually in quest of itself. When earlier president Bill Clinton said “*our engagement with Shakespeare has been long and sustained generation after generations of Americans has fallen under his spell*” [37], he was conceding this most astonishing element that Shakespeare’s afterlife as the greatest dramatist is now as much an American as a British miracle, vital to American philosophy, etiquette and belief. His sculpture in New York’s Central Park,

instituted by the brother of *John Wilkes Booth* after the homicide of Abraham Lincoln, represents the role of Shakespeare in American life [38].

Shakespeare created a number of prose, poetry and play that has endured over centuries to centuries in good form those have made our language richer and livelier through the application of coinages and freshly issued expressions that continue to this day. People all over the world use Shakespeare in daily speech without understanding it, and the fertility of the language that a study of Shakespeare carries would be missing to upcoming generations if they did not come crossways it at institutions [39].

As a coaching aid, Shakespeare's advanced use of terminology aids show kids how to use the language they are native with better than a plain textbook, even when applied without this purpose in attention. We must guarantee our children have entrée to Shakespeare and meanwhile paternities appear to be too idle to study to their children any more, it must be the place of school to propose this schooling [40].

Shakespeare appears to have kept the stage with hardly a regressive glimpse. He merely retired to Stratford, team up with earlier friends, got drunk with some ancient friends and died, having bestowed his "*second-best bed*" to Anne Hathaway, his spouse [41]. In spite of having improved English life, language, literature and culture at country and overseas, Shakespeare would become a mystery and morality to his followers [42]. His literatures are like mirrors where reflection prevails of love and hate, war and peace, freedom and tyranny, sorrows and sufferings but the man himself is mysterious. This greatest scholar of English literature was died in 23 April 1616. Nevertheless, he remained, remains and will ever remain in the heart of the people of the world [43].

2. Influence of William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is said to be the greatest dramatist of all times. He had immense contributions to English language, literature, poem, theatre etc. At the early age of 16th century, the language of English was not that much noble. It was somewhat seen as a language spoken daily by the poorer class people as, it sounded brutal and required the superiority that overseas languages necessitate [44]. Consequently, it was not indorsed at institutions. Kids were taught Latin and Greek in institutions as these languages were the default languages for academic and religious statement. Figure 1 shows the greatest dramatist of English literature.



Figure 1: The Greatest Dramatist of English Literature, William Shakespeare [45]

At that time, English was not modeled for literature studies. It was simply a language of the street. At the middle age of 16th century, the condition of English was gradually changing. English was started improving to a reputable source of conversation with the assistance of people. For instance, the literacy rates were growing that meant, individuals were enthusiastic to learn how to read and write. Studying in English language was indicated as a figure of rising nationalism. Furthermore, individuals were proficient enough in this language for being more educated with a smooth personality [46].

2.1 Language

William Shakespeare had the greatest influence in English language for modernization, reconstruction, standardization, adjustments and so on. Shakespeare was an author who looked like to be capable to do what he desired with the language, espousing *Anglo-Saxon*, continental and orthodox traditions in a rhythm of prose, verse and storytelling [47]. The playwright of the *First Folio* was a literary magpie, a *snapper-up of unconsidered trifles* and a dominant of inventive amalgamation. The Stratford of his childhood prowled in arrears the frontages of *Verona, Syracuse or Padua*, right as the citizens of his *Vienna, Rome or Athens* gave the impression to have stepped straight out of Cheapside or Southwark. When the good lingo got plaited with Latin coinages, the English language was reproduced and transformed [48].

2.2 Literature

William Shakespeare had tremendous influence in English literature through his well-known writings those significantly impact the literature with rhythmic theme, melody, culture and philosophy. The greatest achievement of Shakespeare was he could merge the three main areas of literature like verse, poetry and drama [49]. Then and there, it was usual for dramas to be written in rhyming verse. Conversely, in the dramas those he

wrote, he combined verse, poetry and drama together. Figure 2 shows the immortal contributions of William Shakespeare.

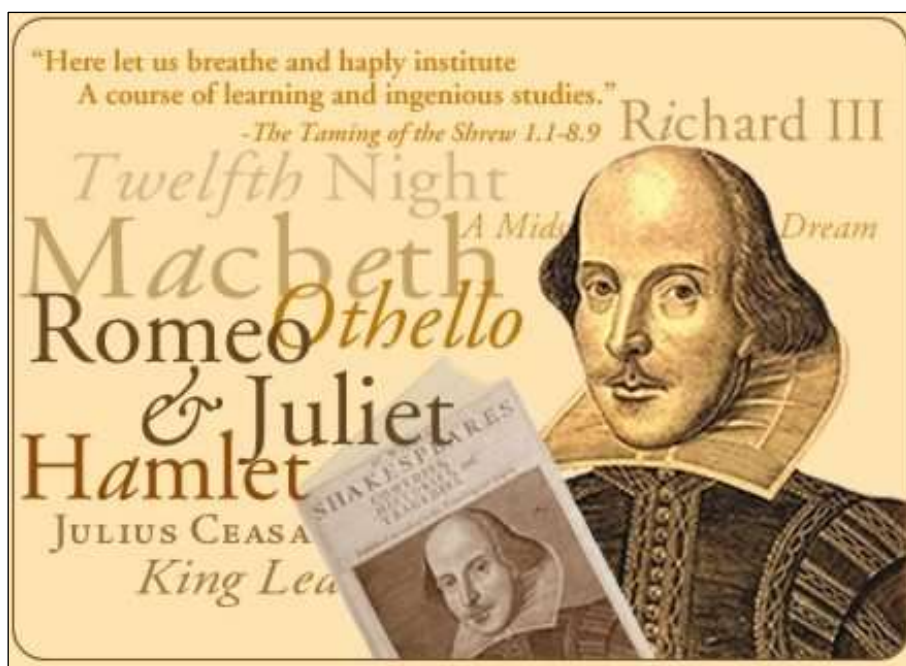


Figure 2: The Immortal Contributions of William Shakespeare [50]

The application of verses in his dramas influenced the soulfulness of English confidently, whereas the application of poetry increased additional strength to the construction of the language. Furthermore, the convention of drama widened the vocabulary and prohibited the English language from any cyphers of indistinctness. Actually, these three main areas were directed to a period of new words, phrases, expressions, style and form [51]. Blank verse was applied while writing plays owing to the free speaking rhythm it offered for the writers. Though, it required a positive assortment of vocabularies, the writers could apply this form to express the reactions of a personality in a way that enhanced the language. The practice of Blank verse in Shakespeare's plays influenced the English language significantly [52].

2.3 Vocabulary

William Shakespeare is the poet who enhanced and expanded the vocabulary of the English language. He could accomplish this since he was noble at coinage. Consistent with the Oxford dictionary, coinage is the creation of a new vocabulary. Usually Shakespeare was expert to derive words from Latin and converting them. He finished that by keeping the stem that belonged to one language and the prefix or suffix to the others [53]. Illustrations of these vocabularies are like accommodation, fixture, pious, generous, educate and so on. It is thought that by borrowing he included nearly 600 words in English language. Broadening a language is meant that some old vocabularies would take on different senses and others not. Besides, new vocabularies would twig about whereas other would declines away. Some of the Shakespearean words are like

crimeless, insister, primly, insisting etc. those ensued to evaporate since the English language sustained to progress. By this procedure the old English language started to expose a new sphere of standardization [54].

2.4 Films

William Shakespeare had tremendously enhanced the modern films. *Hamlet, Titus, Chimes, At Midnight, Much Ado about Nothing, Throne of Blood, Coriolanus, My Own Private Idaho, Ran, Othello, Macbeth, Romeo & Juliet* and many of Shakespearean greatest dramas were an immediate hit with *Elizabethan Spectators*. Hollywood dramatists rapidly latched on to Shakespearean stratagems and icons. Life, culture, etiquette and societies are greatly influenced with the Shakespearean films and dramas [55].

2.5 History

Shakespeare till now leads the narrative of English history, etiquette, decorum and culture. He is also said to be one of the greatest realist critics of all times. His overwhelming portrayal of the hunchbacked king as a *bottled spider* has had an extensive afterlife. Not even Shakespeare could have expected the finding of the *deposed king's bones in a Leicester car park* nevertheless he would have savored the satire [56]. In the drama, the king's camouflage of his *naked villainy* is Shakespeare at his most effective, mimicking Richard's determination to *seem a saint* when utmost I play the devil. Overseas, the drama still booms as a fatal intermingling of tragedy and history. In the dimmest days of the Watergate humiliation it would be resuscitated in America as an explanation on Richard Nixon's misuse of power [57].

2.6 Psychology

Freud believed Shakespeare as *the greatest of poets* and was always prepared with suitable quotes from the composed works. His gratitude of the comatose took Shakespeare's captivation with the observance of man to an original level and he dispersed the poet's perceptions all the way through his own creative writings. When Richard is facing his collapse, he announces "*Conscience is but a word that cowards use, David's at first to keep the strong in awe*" [58].

2.7 Music

Shakespeare is famous for sensational intelligibility that makes his effort suitable for melodies. Verdi was passionate with the dramas. Three of his supreme operas such as *Macbeth, Otello and Falstaff* are of Shakespeare's. West Side tale *Romeo & Juliet* is not just Bernstein's masterwork but also an eminent production film of 1961 [59]. Other famous orthodox authors who liked Shakespeare include Berlioz (*The Tempest*), Mendelssohn (*Midsummer Night's Dream*), and Tchaikovsky were encouraged by *Romeo & Juliet*. Figure 3 shows the songs inspired by Shakespeare's play.

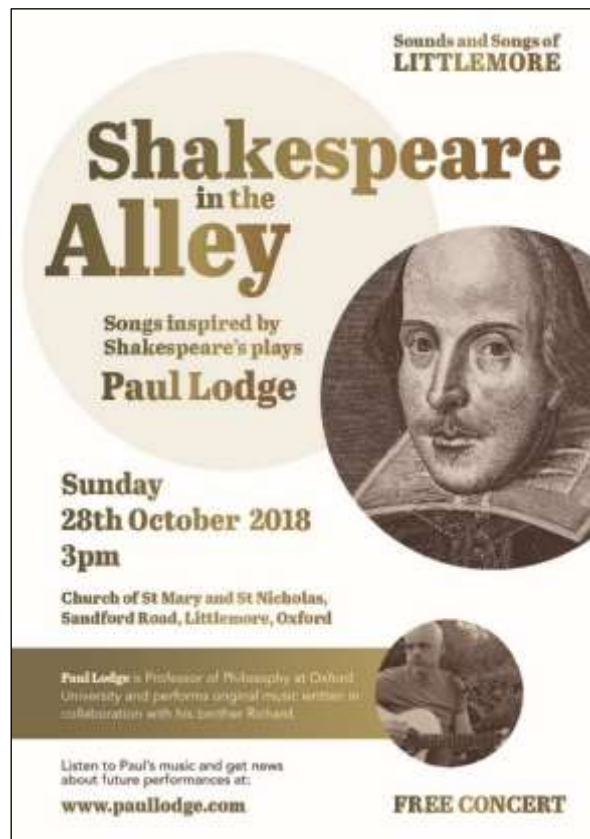


Figure 3: Songs Inspired by Shakespeare's Play [60].

Shakespeare had loved Cole Porter's music for *The Taming of the Shrew* is a theme song for the centenary.

2.8 Poetry

Shakespeare has written a lot of poetries those are still remarkable. His world class capability to analyze, investigate and spread feelings in plain words is notable. Shakespeare has written more than three hundred and seventy five poetries in English language. He included two main factors in poetry like "*verbal immediacy*" and "*molding of stress to the movement of living emotion*" [61]. The expressions of William Shakespeare reflect the passage of time with fresh, concrete and vibrant philosophies in the time frame. Some of his poems are named as *A fairy song*, *A lover's Complaint*, *A Madrigal*, *All the World's A Stage* etc. Sonnet is his creation where he has expressed very simple words in complex and even contradictory attitudes to a single emotion. Figure 4 shows the Sonnets and Other Poems collections of William Shakespeare.

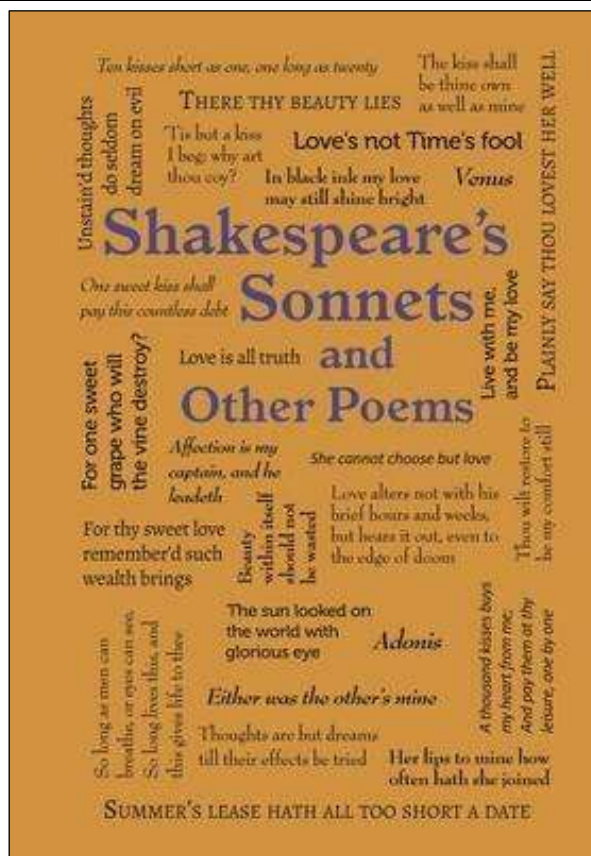


Figure 4: Shakespeare's Sonnets and Other Poems [62]

The name of William Shakespeare is identical with many of the well-known verses he quoted in his plays and prose. Yet his poetries are not nearly as familiar to many as the characters and famous prologues from his many plays.

2.9 Sonnet

Sonnets of Shakespeare are fascinating and influential poems written in English. Sonnets are composed of 14 verses, and most of them are allocated into 3 quatrains and a final, closing couplet, rhyming abab cdcd efef gg. This Sonnet form and rhyme schemes are known as the English Sonnet [63]. His sonnet differs the arrangements and properties constantly. Shakespeare wrote around 154 sonnets those were composed and issued subsequently in 1609. The 1st group of sonnets is specified to a young man with whom the writer has a profound friendship [64]. In the 2nd arrangement, the poet develops obsessed with a secretive lady. Sonnets of Shakespeare are assumed a persistence of the sonnet practice that swept through the Rebirth from Petrarch in 14th century in Italy and was lastly familiarized in 16th century in England. Sonnet appears the artistic form of English with lyrical scheme in 14 lines [65]. Figure 5 shows the Sonnet 18 – “Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer's Day”?

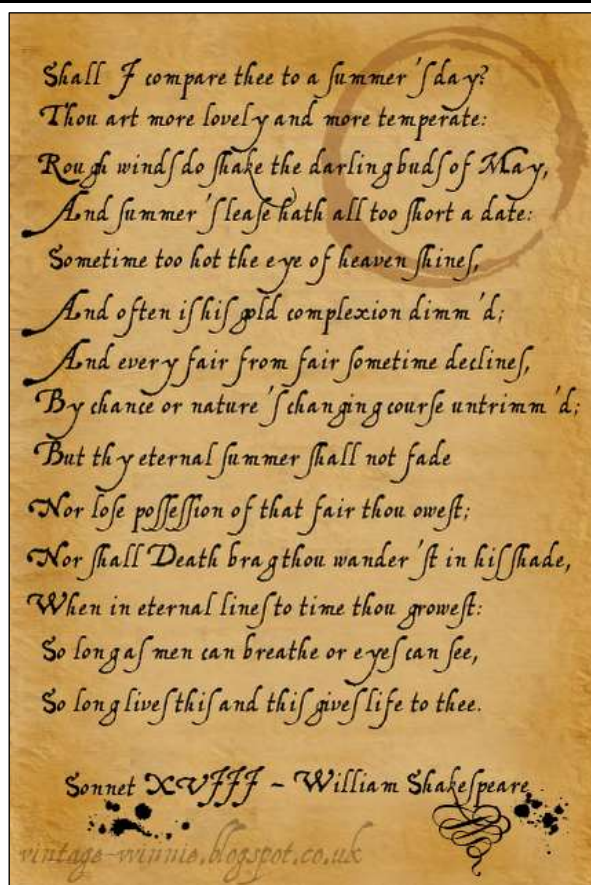


Figure 5: Sonnet 18 – “Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer’s Day?” [66]

One of Shakespearean legendary sonnet entitled “Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer’s Day?” where he devotedly compared the young man to a summer’s day who had the qualities that exceeded a summer’s day.

2.10 Heritage

The artist David Garrick independently revived Shakespeare’s 18th-century status with his Shakespeare Jubilee of 1769, a deferred gratitude of the dramatist’s anniversary. Stratford was the hub of the Shakespeare commemorative diligence (handbags, jewels, beakers, trifles etc). US president Jefferson and Adams visited the hometown on Henley Street and compensated a shilling to see Shakespeare’s grave. There was nothing conserved of this famous mastermind, inscribed Adams miserably that might notify us what mishap twisted his mind to cultures and play. This has never reserved the American bardolatry while the 19th century, would alter into unusual arguments about the invention of the dramas [67].

2.11 Standardization of English

William Shakespeare has given tremendous efforts in standardizing the language of English. His vocabularies, phrases, grammar and rules of English put tremendous efforts to establish English. Furthermore, his works characterized the rules those are presently being used in the English language. Although, he died long since where English has been

more modernized since then, but the grammar of Shakespeare is still remained unchanged [68].

2.12 Celebrity

Shakespeare has become a great celerity to the playmaker of modern time since Shakespearean play tremendously attracts the ingenious contemporary playmakers. *Soul of the age* the author of *The Sonnets*, *Hamlet* and *As You Like It*, taking a breakdown from the playhouse to practice to some degree he infrequently enjoyed through promoting his image [69]. The author pronounced as *not a company keeper* was typically too hectic with fictitious and auditorium business to spoil time on self-publicity. He agreed that it was the work that signified, not the hoopla that escorted it. Unlike Ben Jonson, his contestant and contemporary, he appears to have showed effectively no curiosity in posterity [70].

2.13 Refugees

Shakespeare showed his enthusiasm, compassion and sympathy towards the predicament of refugees. He beautifully described the authentic history and lifestyle of them. The paper of *Sir Thomas More* was inference, archetypical of Shakespeare's apprenticeship that was the first persisting document, aside from several authorized papers, where the author's writings were evidently identified. The inspiring article establishes the author closely pinched to an enduring refrain the fate of the dispossessed [71].

2.14 Infinitive Emotions

William Shakespeare had worked throughout his life to enhance English language through his world famous writings. His literatures were so insightful that it is tough to tell correctly what influence he has had on the English language and literature. His writings were great as he delivered with the best vibrant expressions with which to definite infinitive sentiments, feelings, excitement and emotions along with sorrows and happiness [72].

2.15 Phrase and Idioms

William Shakespeare has profound impact on some of the well-known phrases while influencing the English language and literature. These phrases are the echo of his impact on the English language. *Being in a pickle* and *Waiting with bated breath* is a pair of examples of the phrases he has given to the English language. Another example of his phrase like *the green-eyed monster* was introduced by Shakespeare to show a little of jealousy [73]. *Be all and end all* is one of his famously uttered phrases that he used in his play *Macbeth*. In the play *The Tempest* he used the phrase *Fair Play*. He also donated some of *knock knock jokes* in his Scottish Dramas. The influence of Shakespeare on the English language can also be seen through some of the common phrases those we use daily basis like *A heart of gold* that he uttered in his play *Henry V*. *The world is my oyster* is another phrase that he in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* and that is nowadays frequently used in the English language [74].

2.16 Influence on the English Stage

There is no evidence regarding William Shakespeare had any involvement in acting in the stage. But it is true that any boy that raised up in the West Midlands had a positive awareness about the dissimilar types of auditoriums that England vacant [75]. Likewise, Stratford was familiar for having accommodated lots of travelling group of performers, so he had perhaps come across one of the drama companies anywhere along the way. There persisted a group of authors who were reforming in contradiction of the Tudor ethics dramas, which was the best famous form of Drama at that age. Tudor morality dramas were based on characters those picked a righteous devout life over an evil one. The chief problem with these dramatic works was that they were impractical [76]. Figure 6 shows the Shakespeare Festival 2018. It symbolizes how sensitive we still are about Shakespeare.



Figure 6: Shakespeare Festival 2018 [77]

The object of the rebellion was to generate a play that had more logical complexity and made amusing of ethics in an indecorous way. Shakespeare left overboard with these new improvements since he produced dramatic parts which linked his spectators with different feelings and made them appraise and debate on the initial point of human nature. He wished to shine not only as a dramatist but also as a lyricist. His big disruption in rhyme writing happened in between 1592 to 1594 when the stages were closed in London due to the plague. During that period, he created so many dramas those were performed in the stages [78]. Figure 7 shows Hamlet was displayed on Shakespeare's 400th anniversary.



Figure 7: Hamlet was displayed on Shakespeare's 400th Anniversary, Kronborg Castle, Denmark [79]

2.17 Blank Verse

The blank verses of William Shakespeare are one of the most significant of all his effects on the technique the English language was inscribed. He applied the blank verses through in his writing career in investigating and finalizing it. The free tongue rhythm provided Shakespeare with more independence for investigation. Reworking of free dialog rhythm to the secure blank verse context is an exceptional character of Shakespearean poems. The outstanding quality of words in corporate place blank verse inclined the run of the verse itself, mounting into images which ultimately appear to endure substantial repetition, and to form, with the exhibition of feature and action consistently improved. Uttering feelings and circumstances in form of a verse provided a natural flow to language with an additional logic of freedom and sentiments [80].

3. Conclusion

The immense contributions of William Shakespeare in modern English language and literature cannot be expressed in worlds. The contributions those Shakespeare have made to the English language is not only like how people express themselves but also like how people experience life around the world. William Shakespeare has included nearly 1,700 words in English language by creation or by amalgamation or by deriving origins from other languages. In his dramas, he introduced extremely complex characters with high interiority and durable schemes those have become benchmarks in English literature with great influence. He assisted to promote the English sonnet form that is also known as the Shakespearean sonnet due to his reputation and impact. He distorted European theatre by intensifying prospects about what could be accomplished through novelty in categorization and scheme. Herman Melville, William Faulkner, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and Charles Dickens were all deeply impacted by Shakespeare. It is a surprise that the new authors of present times are even influenced by Shakespeare. Shakespeare

had a profound understanding towards the people of all over the world and people were deeply submerged in the rhythm of life those who have experienced his writings. For all these reasons, William Shakespeare remained, remains and will ever remain in the heart of people of all over the world.

References

- [1] Bushnell, R., 2019. Greek Tragic Women on Shakespearean Stages by Tanya Pollard. *American Journal of Philology*, 140(1), pp.182-184.
- [2] Murphy, S., 2019. Shakespeare and his contemporaries: Designing a genre classification scheme for Early English Books Online 1560–1640. *ICAME Journal*, 43(1), pp.59-82.
- [3] Chiari, S., 2019. Climatic issues in early modern England: Shakespeare's views of the sky. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, p.e578.
- [4] Zirker, A., 2019. William Shakespeare and John Donne: Stages of the soul in early modern English poetry.
- [5] Newman, H., 2019. *Impressive Shakespeare: Identity, Authority and the Imprint in Shakespearean Drama*. Routledge.
- [6] Karim, M.R., 2019. Shakespearean Style and Technique in Modern Assamese Drama: A Study of Reception and Response. *AWEJ for Translation & Literary Studies*, Volume3, Number4.
- [7] Hillman, R., 2019. Staging romance across the Channel: French–English exchanges and generic common ground. *Cahiers Élisabéthains*, p.0184767819835566.
- [8] Sato, K., 2019. The Relative Which with Personal Antecedents in Shakespeare's History Plays. *Neophilologus*, 103(2), pp.273-291.
- [9] Oh, E., 2019. The Gatekeeper within: Early Modern English Architectural Tropes of Female Consent. *Humanities*, 8(1), p.40.
- [10] Vilas, M.G., Santilli, M., Mikulan, E., Adolphi, F., Caro, M.M., Manes, F., Herrera, E., Sedeño, L., Ibáñez, A. and García, A.M., 2019. Reading Shakespearean tropes in a foreign tongue: Age of L2 acquisition modulates neural responses to functional shifts. *Neuropsychologia*, 124, pp.79-86.

- [11] Freebury-Jones, D., 2019. Michael Bogdanov's Iconoclastic Approach to Political Shakespeare. *New Theatre Quarterly*, 35(2), pp.99-111.
- [12] Putriana, E., Jufrizal, J. and Fitrawati, F., 2019. The Affix Changes from Middle English to Modern English Found In The Miller's Tale Written by Geoffrey Chaucer and Its Modern English Version. *E-Journal English Language and Literature*, 8(1).
- [13] Aldoory, A.H., 2019. William Shakespeare in the Eyes of Modern Arab Poets. *Journal of Al-Frahedis Arts*, 2(27), pp.412-421.
- [14] Gray, P., 2019. Shakespeare versus Aristotle: Anagnorisis, Repentance, and Acknowledgment. *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies*, 49(1), pp.85-111.
- [15] Pizzato, M., 2019. Early Modern Mixtures in England, Spain, and the New World (1500s–1600s). In *Mapping Global Theatre Histories* (pp. 133-151). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- [16] Jong, I., Boynton, E., Craighead, C., Gibbs, M., Lawrence, M., Haas, S. and Brown, E., 2019. The Making of a Tyrant: Seattle Shakespeare Company and upstart crow collective's Richard III. *Early Modern Culture*, 14(1), p.35.
- [17] Burton, S.J., Hollmann, J. and Parker, E.M., 2019. Introduction: Nicholas of Cusa and Early Modern Reform: Towards a Reassessment. In *Nicholas of Cusa and the Making of the Early Modern World* (pp. 1-46). BRILL.
- [18] Reynolds, B. and Zimmerman, G., 2019. A strange lobster tale of self-sacrificial transversality: or, transversal poetics flourishes in the spectral ether of Deleuze, Bataille, and Shakespeare. *Journal for Cultural Research*, pp.1-21.
- [19] Ingham, M., 2019. "Admit me Chorus to this history": Shakespeare's MCs and Choric Commentators—How Medieval, How Early Modern?. *Neophilologus*, 103(2), pp.255-271.
- [20] Danner, R.B. and Musa, R., 2019. Evaluation of Methods Teachers Use in Teaching Shakespearean Drama in Senior Secondary Schools in Edo State. *Journal of Teaching and Teacher Education*, 7(2).
- [21] Linwick, S., 2019. Dramatic Geography: Romance, Intertheatricality, and Cultural Encounter in Early Modern Mediterranean Drama. Laurence Publicover. *Early Modern Literary Geographies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. xiv+ 204 pp. \$65. *Renaissance Quarterly*, 72(2), pp.740-742.

- [22] Walsh, B.C., 2020. 'Like a Madd Dogge': Demonic Animals and Animal Demoniacs in Early Modern English Possession Narratives. In *Gothic Animals* (pp. 21-39). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- [23] Joubin, A.A., 2020. "Others within: Ethics in the age of global Shakespeare." Routledge Handbook of Shakespeare and Global Appropriation, ed. Christy Desmet, Sujata Iyengar, and Miriam Jacobson (London: Routledge, 2020), pp. 25-36. *The Routledge Handbook of Shakespeare and Global Appropriation*, pp.25-36.
- [24] Skretkowicz, V., 2018. European erotic romance: Philhellene Protestantism, Renaissance translation and English literary politics.
- [25] Sohmer, S., 2018. Shakespeare for the wiser sort: Solving Shakespeare's riddles in The Comedy of Errors, Romeo and Juliet, King John, 1–2 Henry IV, The Merchant of Venice, Henry V, Julius Caesar, Othello, Macbeth and Cymbeline.
- [26] Joubin, A.A., 2018. 1616: Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu's China eds. by Tian Yuan Tan, Paul Edmondson, and Shih-pe Wang. *Asian Theatre Journal*, 35(1), pp.241-243.
- [27] Semple, E. and Vyroubalová, E., 2018. Shakespeare and Early Modern Europe: A Critical Survey. *Shakespeare*, 14(1), pp.80-96.
- [28] Schupak, E.B., 2018. Shakespeare and Performance Pedagogy: Overcoming the Challenges. *Changing English*, 25(2), pp.163-179.
- [29] Fikkers, L., 2018. The Poetry of Kissing in Early Modern Europe: From the Catullan Revival to Secundus, Shakespeare and the English Cavaliers.
- [30] Houlahan, M., 2018. The curious case of Mr. William Shakespeare and the red herring: Twelfth Night in its sources. In *Rethinking Shakespeare source study* (pp. 238-250). Routledge.
- [31] Gadaletto, M.J., 2018. *The Island Nation and Its Discontents: Transnationalism in English Renaissance Literature from Shakespeare to Milton* (Doctoral dissertation, Pennsylvania State University).
- [32] Craik, K.A., 2018. Patrick Cheney. English Authorship and the Early Modern Sublime: Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson.
- [33] Karpova, O., 2018. Shakespeare Terminology with Special Reference to Shakespeare Arden Dictionaries. *Respectus Philologicus*, (33 (38)), pp.9-16.

- [34] Rack, M.J., 2018. The Poetry of Kissing in Early Modern Europe: From the Catullan Revival to Secundus, Shakespeare and the English Cavaliers. *Sidney Journal*, 36(2), pp.117-122.
- [35] Sperry, E., 2018. Kissing, By The Book The Poetry of Kissing in Early Modern Europe: From the Catullan Revival to Secundus, Shakespeare and the English Cavaliers. By Alex Wong.
- [36] Mentz, S., 2017. Shipwreck and ecology: toward a structural theory of Shakespeare and romance. In *The Shakespearean international yearbook* (pp. 165-182). Routledge.
- [37] Jordan, P., 2017. Gender fluidity in men's fashion: From Shakespeare's modern English to the new millennium. *Critical Studies in Men's Fashion*, 4(2), pp.171-184.
- [38] Das, N. and Davis, N. eds., 2016. *Enchantment and Dis-enchantment in Shakespeare and Early Modern Drama: Wonder, the Sacred, and the Supernatural*. Taylor & Francis.
- [39] Stern, T.P., 2015. Time for Shakespeare: Hourglasses, sundials, clocks, and early modern theatre. *Journal of the British Academy*, 3.
- [40] Walker, J., 2015. "Just songs in the end": Historical Discourses in Shakespeare and Martin. *Mastering the Game of Thrones: Essays on George RR Martin's A Song of Ice and Fire*, pp.71-91.
- [41] Raffield, P., 2014. The Trials of Shakespeare: Courtroom Drama and Early Modern English Law. *Law and Humanities*, 8(1), pp.53-76.
- [42] Ioppolo, G., 2013. *Dramatists and their Manuscripts in the Age of Shakespeare, Jonson, Middleton and Heywood: Authorship, authority and the playhouse*. Routledge.
- [43] Hornback, R., 2013. *The English Clown Tradition from the Middle Ages to Shakespeare* (Vol. 26). DS Brewer.
- [44] Hoenselaars, A.J. and Hoenselaars, T. eds., 2012. *The Cambridge companion to Shakespeare and contemporary dramatists*. Cambridge University Press.
- [45] 400, S. (2016, April 18). Our Front Cover. Retrieved April 18, 2016, from Shakespeare Banner: <http://ourfrontcover.com/homepageposts/shakespeares-talented-sister/shakespeare-banner/>.
- [46] Lanier, D., 2010. Recent Shakespeare adaptation and the mutations of cultural capital. *Shakespeare Studies*, 38, p.104.

- [47] Holderness, G., 2008. 'Silence bleeds': Hamlet across borders: The Shakespearean adaptations of Sulayman Al-Bassam. *European Journal of English Studies*, 12(1), pp.59-77.
- [48] Stanivukovic, G.V., 2007, January. "Mounting Above the Truth": On Hyperbole in English Renaissance Literature. In *Forum for Modern Language Studies* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 9-33). Oxford University Press.
- [49] Burley, S., 2005. The impact of a language education programme on the development of PGCE English student teachers' perceptions of subject identity. *Changing English*, 12(1), pp.137-146.
- [50] Farooq A. Kperogi, P. (2015, August 9). Notes From Atlanta: Shakespearean Expressions that Sound Illiterate by Today's Standards. Retrieved August 9, 2015, from Shakespearean Expressions that Sound Illiterate by Today's Standards: <https://www.farooqkperogi.com/2015/08/shakespearean-expressions-that-sound.html>
- [51] Wei-min, L.I., 2005. Earnest Call for Love On the Christian Tendency of King Lear by Shakespeare [J]. *Journal of Sichuan International Studies University*, 1.
- [52] Hinojosa, L.W., 2003. Shakespeare and (Anti-German) Nationalism in the Writing of English Literary History, 1880-1923. *English Literature in Transition, 1880-1920*, 46(3), pp.227-249.
- [53] Swärdh, A., 2003. *Rape and religion in English Renaissance literature: a topical study of four texts by Shakespeare, Drayton, and Middleton* (Doctoral dissertation, Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis).
- [54] Brookshire, C.A., 2001. Virginia Standards of Learning (Grades 6 through 12) That Are Covered When Students Attend Live Performances of Shakespeare's Plays.
- [55] Sönmez, M., 2001. The influence of early monolingual dictionaries and word lists on the standardisation of English spelling. *Anglia-Zeitschrift für englische Philologie*, 119(2), pp.207-231.
- [56] Brookshire, C.A., 2001. Virginia Standards of Learning (Grades 6 through 12) That Are Covered When Students Attend Live Performances of Shakespeare's Plays.
- [57] Kroh, S., 2001. *The Merchant"-A Historical Drama? Arnold Weskers Adaptation of William Shakespeares" The Merchant of Venice*. GRIN Verlag.
- [58] James, W.C., 2001. Religion-and-literature studies in Canada: Then and now. *Studies in Religion/Sciences Religieuses*, 30(2), pp.193-205.

- [59] Edwards, J., 2001. Languages and language learning in the face of world English. *Profession*, pp.109-120.
- [60] Deaneries, O. A. (2018, October 28). *Shakespeare in the Alley- a concert at St Mary and St Nicholas, Littlemore*. Retrieved October 28, 2018, from Sounds and SOngs of Little More: <http://oxfordanglican.co.uk/events/shakespeare-in-the-alley-a-concert-at-st-mary-and-st-nicholas-littlemore/>
- [61] Milroy, J., 2001. Language ideologies and the consequences of standardization. *Journal of sociolinguistics*, 5(4), pp.530-555.
- [62] Dispository, B. (2017, April 1). *Shakespeare's Sonnets and Other Poems*. Retrieved April 1, 2017, from b-w interior: <https://www.bookdepository.com/Shakespeares-Sonnets-Other-Poems-William-Shakespeare/9781626869714>
- [63] Newmark, P., 2001. A Translator's Approach to Literary Language. *Across Languages and Cultures*, 2(1), pp.5-14.
- [64] Acheson, K.O., 2001. 'Outrage your face': Anti-theatricality and Gender in Early Modern Closet Drama by Women. *Early Modern Literary Studies*, 6(7), pp.1-16.
- [65] Gordon, A. and Klein, B. eds., 2001. *Literature, Mapping, and the Politics of Space in Early Modern Britain*. Cambridge University Press.
- [66] Shakespeare, S. O. (2017, August 28). *Inspire Yourself, Beaming notes*. Retrieved August 28, 2017, from <https://beamingnotes.com/2017/08/28/summary-sonnet-18-shakespeare/>
- [67] Dubinsky, S. and Richey, W., 2001. Assessing the Stylistic Proclivity of the Poet: Evidence from the-ed/'d Alternation. *SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS*, 25, pp.136-144.
- [68] Wisse, R.R., 2001. *The Modern Jewish Canon: A Journey Through Language and Culture*. Simon and Schuster.
- [69] Vasvári, L.O., 2001. Examples of the Motif of the Shrew in European Literature and Film. *CLCWeb: Comparative Literature and Culture*, 4(1), p.3.
- [70] Machan, T.W., 2001. Time-Bound Words: Semantic and Social Economies from Chaucer's England to Shakespeare's by Peggy A. Knapp. *Studies in the Age of Chaucer*, 23(1), pp.568-571.

[71] Schendl, H., Dalton-Puffer, C. and Ritt, N., 2000. The third person present plural in Shakespeare's First Folio: A case of interaction of morphology and syntax. *Words, structure, meaning, function: A festschrift for Dieter Kastovsky*, pp.263-76.

[72] Machan, T.W., 2000. "I Endowed Thy Purposes": Shakespeare, Editing, and Middle English Literature. *Text*, 13, pp.9-25.

[73] Bruti, S., 2000. Address pronouns in Shakespeare's English: a re-appraisal in terms of markedness. *The History of English in a Social Context: A Contribution to Historical Sociolinguistics*, pp.25-51.

[74] Igboanusi, H.S., 2000. Ethnic Englishes in Nigeria: The role of literature in the development of Igbo English. *Journal of Cultural Studies*, 2(1), p.219.

[75] Fan, S., 1999. Translation of English fiction and drama in Modern China: social context, literary trends, and impact. *Meta: Journal des traducteurs/Meta: Translators' Journal*, 44(1), pp.154-177.

[76] Barrell, B., 1999. Technology and change in Atlantic Canada's new secondary English language arts curriculum. *English Education*, 31(3), pp.231-247.

[77] 2018, S. F. (2018, August 1-17). *Shakespeare in COncert 2018*. Retrieved August 1-17, 2018, from Shakespeare Festival in Kronborg Castle 1-17th August | ESNF: https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fesfn.eu%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2018%2F03%2Fhs-forestillingsbilleder-uk7.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fesfn.eu%2Fnews%2Fshakespeare-festival-in-kronborg-castle-1-17th-august&docid=mLEELTTX_QVWrM&tbnid=xAYDMX

[78] Maley, W., 1997. Spenser's Irish English: Language and Identity in Early Modern Ireland. In *Salvaging Spenser* (pp. 34-47). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

[79] Hamlet Live, S. 4. (2016, June - August 10-17). *Denmark's Kronborg Castle — A World Heritage Site and the 'Real-Life' Home of Hamlet — Commemorates the 400th Anniversary of Shakespeare's Passing*. Retrieved June - August 10-17, 2016, from International committee for artistic on peace: https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Ficapeace.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2016%2F08%2FIMG_8082AA.jpg&imgrefurl=https%3A%2F%2Ficapeace.org%2F%3Fp%3D717&docid=ti5lNB5g6WMlGM&tbnid=pW-gLnHJU7gmMM%3A&vet=1&w=1366&h=800&itg=1&bih=608&biw=1366&ve

[80] Tilson, A., 1990. English Language, English Literature: The Creation of an Academic Discipline by Jo McMurtry. *ESC: English Studies in Canada*, 16(4), pp.483-486.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions, and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of English Language Teaching shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).